U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service

Systematic Mycology and Microbiology Laboratory - Nomenclature Fact Sheets

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Septoria oenanthes

Host Range and Geographic Distribution

Septoria oenanthes Ellis & Everh. has been reported on *Oenanthe sarmentosa* in Washington, USA (Ellis & Everhart 1894) and British Columbia, Canada (Savile 1965); *Oenanthe crocata* in the UK (Grove 1935) and Portugal (de Sousa Dias et al. 1982); and *Oenanthe aquatica* in the former USSR (Teterevnikova-Babayan 1987) and Czechoslovakia (Picbauer 1937, as *Septoria oenanthis* Picb.).It has also been reported under the invalid name "*Septoria oenanthis-stoloniferae*" Sawada on *Oenanthe stolonifera* in Taiwan.

Nomenclature and Taxonomy

This leaf spot of *Oenanthe* spp. was initially described as a new species by Ellis & Everhart in 1894 as *Septoria oenanthis*, with spelling later corrected to *Septoria oenanthes*.The type specimen is on leaves of *Oenanthe sarmentosa* collected from Seattle, Washington, USA in 1892.

Petrak's List (Vol. 8 p. 102) reported publication of the illegitimate later homonym *Septoria oenanthis* Picbauer 1937, on *Oenanthe aquatica* in Czechoslovakia.Picbauer's publication is not in the SBML library, therefore I could not confirm whether this name was validly published.*Septoria oenanthis* Picbauer has received little attention in the literature; Brandenburger (1985) listed it as a possible synonym of *Septoria oenanthes* Ellis & Everh.

In 1943 Sawada provided a Japanese description of a leaf spot on *Oenanthe stolonifera*, proposing the name *Septoria oenanthis-stoloniferae*.As Sawada (1943) did not provide a Latin description, this must be treated as an invalid name (Art. 36.1). The conidial dimensions from Sawada's description, 29-39 x 2µm, appear to be consistent with *Septoria oenanthes*, with conidia described by Ellis & Everhart as 20-35 x 1.5-2 µm.

Shin & Sameva (1999, 2004) identified isolates from *Oenanthe javanica* in Korea as *Septoria oenanthes* Ellis & Everh. (Shin & Sameva 1999, Shin & Sameva 2004) but reported that the conidia were longer, at 29-61 x 1.8-2.7 µm, than the dimensions reported by Ellis & Everhart (1894).Ellis & Everhart (1894) did not report conidial septation, and European isolates on *Oenanthe crocata* (Grove 1935, de Sousa Dias et al. 1982) and North American isolates on *Oenanthe sarmentosa* (Savile 1965) have conidia that are reportedly continuous (aseptate).The Korean isolates had conidia that were multi-septate, with (2-) 3-7 septae (Shin & Sameva 1999, Shin & Sameva 2004).The Korean isolates appear to be morphologically distinct and may constitute an unnamed new species.Further studies are required to clarify the taxonomic status of the Korean isolates before the*Septoria* causing Korean brown leaf spot can safely be assumed to be identical with the *Septoria oenanthes* already present in the United States.

Nomenclature Report

Septoria oenanthes Ellis & Everh. 1894 (Ascomycetes, Mycosphaerellales)

Variant spelling Septoria oenanthis Ellis & Everh. 1894 Note: Original spelling.

[= Septoria oenanthis Picb. 1937 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search] Note: Illegitimate later homonym, listed by Brandenburger (1985) as a possible synonym of Septoria

oenanthes Ellis & Everh. 1894.

[Septoria oenanthis-stoloniferae Sawada 1943] Note: Invalid name, no Latin description, only in Japanese (Art. 36.1).

Notes: Initially published as *Septoria oenanthis* by Ellis & Everhart (1894), with spelling later corrected to *Septoria oenanthes*. Petrak's List 8:102 reported publication of the illegitimate later homonym *Septoria oenanthis* Picbauer 1937, on *Oenanthe aquatica* in Czechoslovakia. Picbauer's publication is not in the SBML library, therefore we could not confirm whether this name was validly published. In 1943 Sawada published the name *Septoria oenanthis-stoloniferae* but did not provide a Latin description, therefore the name was not validly published. Based on the description, Sawada's isolate is similar to *Septoria oenanthes* Ellis & Everhart. Korean isolates (Shin 1999, Shin 2004) are reportedly morphologically distinct from North American and European isolates, with longer, multiseptate conidia; their taxonomic status should be reevaluated.

Distribution: Asia (Korea, Taiwan, USSR, Teterevnikova-Babayan 1987)), Europe (UK, Germany (Petersen et al. 2002), Portugal), North America (Canada, USA: WA, type).

Substrate: Leaves.

Disease Note: Leaf spot.

Host: *Oenanthe* spp. (Apiaceae).

Internal Note: Spelling corrected: Oenanthe from Greek? First declension (like Aloe) genitive singular Oenanthes, see Stearne p. 68.

Supporting Literature:

Brandenburger, W. 1985. Parasitische Pilze an Gefaerrspflanzen in Europe. Gustav Fischer Verlag, New York, 1248 pages.

de Sousa Dias, M.R., Lucas, M.T., and Lopes, M.C. 1982. Fungi Lusitaniae XXIX. Agron. Lusit. 41: 175-192.

Dennis, R.W.G. 1986. Fungi of the Hebrides. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 383 pages.

Grove, W.B. 1935. British Stem- and Leaf-Fungi (Coelomycetes) Vol. 1. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 488 pages.

Petersen, J., Winter-Huneck, B., and Ruge, U. 2002. Naturschutz im Land Sachsen-Anhalt. Landesamt fuer Umweltschutz Sachsen-Anhalt, Halle, Germany, 368 pages.

Savile, D.B.O. 1965. Some fungal parasites of umbelliferae. Canad. J. Bot. 43: 571-596.

Sawada, K. 1943. Descriptive catalogue of the Formosan fungi. Part VIII. Rep. Dept. Agric. Gov. Res. Inst. Formosa 85: 1-130.

Shin, H.D., and Sameva, E.F. 1999. Taxonomic notes on the genus ***Septoria*** in Korea (I). Mycotaxon 73: 215-233.

Shin, H.D., and Sameva, E.F. 2004. ***Septoria*** in Korea. National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Suwon, Korea, 183 pages.

Teterevnikova-Babayan, D.N. 1987. [Fungi of the genus ***Septoria*** in the USSR]. Akademiya Nauk Armyanskoi SSR, Yerevan, 478 pages.

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